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United Nations S/2000/251

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 March 2000
English
Original: French

Letter dated 23 March 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, with reference to the summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/2000/40), to inform you that Tunisia wishes to request the retention of the items set out below, which are referred to in paragraph 12 of the above-mentioned document:

(a) Item 26 entitled: "Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council";

(b) Item 30, entitled: "Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said **Ben Mustapha**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-36044 (E) 240300 240300

United Nations S/2000/252

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 March 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 24 March 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from my Government in connection with the report of the Panel of Experts on violations of Security Council sanctions against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) (S/2000/203, annex I), in particular paragraph 67 thereof, in which Uganda is alleged to have been involved in facilitating the refuelling of UNITA aircraft (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated to members of the Security Council for their additional information and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Fred **Beyendeza**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-36064 (E) 240300

Annex

Letter from the Government of Uganda regarding the report of the Panel of Experts on violations of Security Council sanctions against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA)

The report just published by the Panel of Experts on violations of Security Council sanctions against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) has made serious and unfounded allegations that planes sometimes refuelled at Entebbe, Uganda, on their way to and from Andulo, Angola.

The Government of Uganda would like to state categorically that the allegation is not only false but unfounded. On 16 February of this year, the Panel of Experts visited Uganda to investigate allegations of Uganda's cooperation with UNITA in contravention of United Nations sanctions. The Panel of Experts held exhaustive discussions with Uganda government officials. It was explained to the Panel of Experts that Uganda has only one international airport at Entebbe, and that the airport at Entebbe is open to and used by many aircraft and that it is impossible to conduct secret flights, let alone refuelling exercises, without being noticed.

The Government is therefore surprised that the Panel went ahead and included this unfounded allegation in their report. The inclusion of such falsehood brings into question the seriousness of the whole exercise.

Even before the panel visited Uganda, the First Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerned about the allegations of Uganda's assistance to UNITA to violate sanctions, had in February 1999 written to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and copied the letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, seeking their indulgence in having the allegation verified.

The Panel of Experts visited Uganda for only one day even though it was invited to stay longer so as to enable it to do a thorough job. Moreover, a request by the Government of Uganda for details of an alleged fax message to the President of Zambia from Uganda requesting his intervention in order to secure the release of an impounded aircraft suspected of ferrying contraband to UNITA has not been substantiated to date.

The Government of Uganda has cooperated with Angolan officials who came to the country and had the opportunity to travel to different parts in which they had an interest but who did not turn up any incriminating evidence.

The Government of Uganda categorically denies any dealings with the UNITA organization, and states that at no time did it act in such a manner as to contravene sanctions imposed on UNITA by the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Ralph W. **Ochan**
Permanent Secretary

United Nations S/2000/253

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 March 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 24 March 2000 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I have the honour to refer to the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/2000/40).

I should like to reiterate the Committee's objection to the deletion from the list of items related to the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the Palestine question and the Middle East problem, which are of special concern not only to the Committee but also to the majority of Member States. The Committee believes that pending a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East, the core of which is the question of Palestine, in accordance with international legitimacy, these items should remain on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized, as they continue to engage its responsibility with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security.

I should also like to stress our view that any decision to delete these items, especially at this critical point in the peace process, would go well beyond procedural reform and would have far-reaching negative political implications. On behalf of the Committee, I would like once again to express firm hope that decisions of such fundamental importance will be taken in thorough consultation with all the parties concerned.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ibra Deguène **Ka**
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable
Rights of the Palestinian People

00-36075 (E) 240300

United Nations A/54/814–S/2000/254

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 31
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 24 March 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the communiqué of Abdelaziz Bouteflika, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on the resumption of hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdallah **Baali**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-36087 (E) 280300

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Communiqué of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity on the resumption of hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has learned with deep concern of the resumption of armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in violation of the relevant provisions of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815, annex).

These regrettable developments, which seriously jeopardize the security and stability of the region, are occurring at a time when OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, on the other, have stepped up their efforts to implement the Ceasefire Agreement, as demonstrated by the recent Security Council resolution deciding on the deployment of a United Nations interposition force in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In view of the resumption of hostilities, the current Chairman of OAU reiterates the appeals that he made in December 1999 and January 2000, calling upon the parties involved to display greater restraint, act firmly to respect the ceasefire and cooperate fully with the United Nations and the Joint Military Commission in order to establish the conditions required for the rapid, effective and complete implementation of the peace agreement.

In that connection, the current Chairman of OAU wishes, yet again, to urge the parties concerned to refrain from resorting to weapons, to favour dialogue, and to provide active support for the efforts and actions of the United Nations and the Joint Military Commission with a view to establishing a climate conducive to the process of restoring peace.

In this situation, the current Chairman of OAU remains persuaded that only the commitment of the parties involved to the peace process and to the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement can ensure the restoration of peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and thus in the Great Lakes region as a whole, with the support of OAU and the United Nations, acting through the Secretary-General and the Security Council.

United Nations S/2000/255

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 March 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 23 March 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Considering that I withdrew my request to make a statement at the 4117th meeting of the Security Council, held on 22 March 2000, on "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina" in order to facilitate its work, I would greatly appreciate if you would have the statement that I prepared to deliver before the Council included as an integral part of its debate in document S/PV.4117 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-36094 (E) 270300

Annex

Statement by Vladislav Jovanovic, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations

At the beginning of my statement, I would like to point out that, in the opinion of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, certain progress has been achieved in the implementation of the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement. However, the progress is far from satisfactory. The overall, and very worrisome, tendency of the post-Dayton process is that the letter and spirit of Dayton are continuously violated. One should always bear in mind that the Dayton /Paris Peace Agreement is the key for preserving peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It reflects a delicately defined balance of power and the subtle harmonization of profound differences in positions and interests of all three peoples and the two Entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Serbs, the Croats and the Muslims and of Republika Srpska and the Muslim-Croat Federation.

The quality and pace of the implementation of the Agreement is not satisfactory. The Agreement must be applied strictly. It must be complied with primarily by those who are the most responsible for its implementation, as well as by those who are genuinely committed to the maintenance of lasting peace and TO the survival and development of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remains firmly committed to the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement and, as one of its signatory parties and guarantors, it insists on its strict implementation. However, I would like to point out that, unfortunately, the implementation process has seen certain reversals, not least because of the less than benevolent attitude of the most responsible representatives of the international community, in particular the High Representative and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Bosnia and Herzegovina who, violating the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement, deepen instability in Bosnia and Herzegovina and transform it into a colonial protectorate.

Instead of being the most active guardian of the legality established by the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement and contrary to the mandate entrusted him, the High Representative is acting like a sovereign ruler. Very often he causes enormous damage to the development of the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement by his decisions, preventing, in a systematic way, the legitimate institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the two Entities, elected on verified, democratic, free and fair elections, from taking root by assuming their constitutional responsibili-

ties. It is very hypocritical indeed to preach democracy, while at the same time trample upon the basic democratic norms of political pluralism by removing from the office the President of Republika Srpska and scores of other legally elected officials in both Entities and of all three peoples. The arbitrary attempts of the High Representative to expand, without any grounding and contrary to the Peace Agreement, his own powers make the proclaimed goals ever more difficult to achieve as these attempts run counter to the prerogatives of the constitutional organs of the two Entities and of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a common State. The difficulties inherent in the painstaking process of re-establishing the communalness in Bosnia and Herzegovina cannot be overcome by artificially expanding the powers of international factors and by taking undemocratic decisions; rather, it can be done by restoring and re-building trust and confidence by involving democratically elected constitutional organs and institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On the other hand, it should be pointed out that, by the original Draft Electoral Law, the High Representative made an effort, and succeeded in certain measure, to affirm at the same time the values of civil State and to pay equal heed to the interests of the two Entities and of all three peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, this rare example of positive attitude has been abandoned. The High Representative increasingly imposes unacceptable amendments along the line of majoritarianism and the unitarization of Bosnia and Herzegovina, contrary to the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement. The High Representative would do well to return to the original concept of the Draft Electoral Law. The Corruption Law has a constitutional grounding and is, in principle, acceptable.

The efforts to set up a State Border Service are anti-Dayton acts along the lines of the unitarization of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They constitute an unlawful and unconstitutional encroachment upon the powers of the Entities. I would also like to draw attention to the increasing pressure being exerted with the aim of setting up a unified army of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is absolutely unacceptable and may have unforeseeable consequences.

Foreign policy is a very sensitive issue, a testing ground, as it were, of the sincerity and commitment to the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement. All its decisions must be taken by consensus and in accordance with the relevant laws in force. Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina abroad, especially its Ambassadors, must act in accordance with the directives of the Presidency of Bosnia and

Herzegovina. Considering that, in the writ of the Dayton/Paris Agreement, Bosnia and Herzegovina is a State consisting of two Entities, its Permanent Representative to the United Nations must strive to express the interests of both these Entities and of the three equal peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The diplomatic/consular representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina must respect the joint positions taken by, and instructions received from, the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina and must not act in contrariety of the Peace Agreement and the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. There must be no attempt to centralize foreign-policy prerogatives or to dominate or impose the interest of any one people or Entity over another.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is deeply concerned over the proclamation of Brcko a District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which deepens mistrust and political instability in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This act represents yet another obvious attempt to impose external political and strategic goals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, contrary to the legitimate interests of Republika Srpska and the Serbian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The establishment of the third Entity is an outright violation of the Dayton/Paris Agreement and the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. That act runs counter to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Republika Srpska. Percentage-wise, the territory established by the Dayton/Paris Agreement has been reduced and the new borders are being imposed, aimed at further dividing the Serbian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is recalled that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was opposed to the unauthorized decision of the President of the Arbitration Tribunal and stated that, in accordance with the Dayton /Paris Peace Agreement, the Tribunal may decide only on a part of inter-Entity borderline, and not on the status of the town of Brcko. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls on the international community represented in the Security Council and the Peace Implementation Council to annul the illegal decision of the President of the Arbitration Tribunal and the High Representative as unlawful and unconstitutional acts that are without legal effect.

Mr. President,

It is necessary that SFOR be impartial and act within its powers, so as not to further discredit its role in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The mining of part of the Belgrade-Bar railway line in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the aggression of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia constitutes a gross abuse of the territory of Republika

Srpska contrary to the will of its people and Government and is a flagrant violation of the Dayton/Paris Agreement and relevant Security Council resolutions.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is shocked and dismayed at the perfidious abduction of Serbian General Momir Talic, Chief of the General Staff of Republika Srpska. General Talic, who assumed his office with the SFOR and UN consent, had been invited by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to the international conference on military doctrines which he accepted and travelled to Vienna to make a contribution to the strengthening of stability and security in Europe. His abduction there is an act of sabotage of the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement and does not contribute to the establishment of confidence in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole or the trust of the Serbian Entity in the international community.

Mr. President,

The economic situation in Republika Srpska is very difficult. The economy is at a standstill. Unemployment is over 50 per cent. The trappings of a unitary State are being buttressed at every turn, as well as the absorption of the self-government of the Entities, while every effort is made to divide the Serbs among themselves.

The international community is expected to provide financial support to the economic development of Republika Srpska and to put an end to the policy inimical to its interests, which may bring about negative developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The process of reconstruction, re-building of infrastructure and the creation of favorable economic conditions on the basis of equality for both Entities and all three peoples is of utmost importance for the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its participation in European integrations. The economic reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the reconstruction of the infrastructure on its entire territory, is the key issue of the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

It is necessary to invest genuine efforts to create conditions for a free and safe return of refugees, all the more so as much of the expectations in that area have not been met. The refugees should be ensured unperturbed return and a free choice of residence without any administrative or artificial barriers. Selectivity in addressing the problem is contrary to the Dayton/Paris Agreement and does not contribute to the strengthening of trust and lasting stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

United Nations S/2000/256

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 March 2000
English
Original: French

Letter dated 24 March 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour, with reference to the report of the Panel of Experts established by the Security Council pursuant to resolution 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999 (S/2000/203) and the public discussion held by the Security Council on 15 March 2000 on the situation in Angola, to inform you that the Togolese Government, in a meeting held in the Council of Ministers on Wednesday, 22 March 2000 and presided over by the Head of State, has decided to set up a commission of inquiry to consider each of the allegations made against Togo.

The commission of inquiry will be chaired by the Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice and will be made up of the Minister of National Defence, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the Minister of Communications, the Minister of the Interior and Security, and the Minister of Transport.

I wish to take this occasion to request once again that all the details on the allegations set forth in the report of the Panel of Experts (information sources, precise dates and places connected with the events described, type and registration of the aircraft alleged to be involved etc.) as well as all the audio/video material used by the Panel of Experts in preparing its report should be transmitted to me without delay.

The audio/video material in question must, of course, be copies of the complete and unedited originals.

All this detailed documentation and information is necessary in order to enable the commission of inquiry to carry out its task.

I should like to take this opportunity to reaffirm the complete readiness of the Togolese Government to cooperate actively with the sanctions committee and the Security Council.

I should be very grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Roland Y. **Kpotsra**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-36311 (E) 270300 270300

United Nations A/54/810–S/2000/257

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
27 March 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda items 50, 116 and 160

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Human rights questions

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 27 March 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, I have the honour to transmit in the annex hereto a copy of the photograph published in *The New York Times* of 8 March 2000, page 12, which shows an advertising display for a Pakistani extremist organization in Pakistan which recruits and trains fighters.

The Pakistan military intelligence uses these fighters, and those recruited and trained by other similiar Pakistani organizations, as mercenaries for its expansionist policy in Central Asia and South Asia. Many of the training camps of these groups are situated in the territory of Afghanistan ruled by the Taliban. Many of these fighters have been captured and are detained by the armed forces of the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

The Afghan Mission has provided the English translation from the Urdu language of the text on the banners in the stall in Peshawar.

I should be grateful if the text of the present note and its annexed photograph, and the text of the translation, would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 50, 116 and 160, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Ravan **Farhâdi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-36360 (E) 290300

Annex

Syed Haider Shah

A member of Harakat ul-Mujahedeen presiding over a recruiting and fund-raising stall in Peshawar. The group's banners sought men interested in "40 days' military training and three months of guerrilla training."

Translation from Urdu language of the texts appearing on the banners in the picture :

Top: "Forty days of military training,
three months of guerilla training.
Contact: Harakat-ul-Mujahideen
Peshawar Division Phone: 44107
Rush towards Jihad!"

Bottom: " 'And spend in the path of Allah!'
Quranic Verse
Your Zakat, alms, gifts and fasting charities would constitute best disbursement if deposited to the Treasury Chest of Mujahideen!
(Kanz ul Mujahideen)
Peshawar Division Phone: 44107"

United Nations S/2000/258

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 March 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 27 March 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of continued violations of the ceasefire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by the Iranian side between 31 December 1999 and 23 February 2000, as shown in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-36377 (E) 290300 310300

Annex

Iranian violations of the ceasefire and the 1991 Tehran agreement, 31 December 1999-23 February 2000

1. *31 December 1999*

At 1740 hours the Iranians fired four 120-mm mortar rounds south of the Uqbah ibn Nafi` post.

2. *14 January 2000*

At 1800 hours shots were fired and illumination flares were launched by two Iranian boats in the Shatt al-Arab as an infiltrator was seeking to cross to the Iraqi side in the area opposite the Shahid Adnan post from the Ma`amir area.

3. *15 January 2000*

At 2100 hours three persons, two Iranian nationals and an Iraqi national, infiltrated into Iraqi territory.

4. *24 January 2000*

At 1045 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear between the Shihabi and Jallat posts. It fired on a group of Iraqi shepherds before returning to the rear at 1055 hours.

5. *24 January 2000*

At 1800 hours the Iranians placed three soldiers in each of the forward monitoring posts opposite the Qat`ah area at coordinates 289678, 286666 and 303624 and opposite Shayhan at coordinates 311582 and 318572. At 0600 hours on 25 January the soldiers withdrew from the posts.

6. *31 January 2000*

At 1200 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen flying inside Iranian territory over the Muhammarah area. It flew on for some five minutes and then withdrew towards the Iranian rear.

7. *31 January 2000*

At 0800 hours the Iranians proceeded with the clear-burning of reed-beds opposite the Fada`iyah area at coordinates 451505 (1:100,000 map of Saybah).

8. *31 January 2000*

At 0800 hours an Iranian engineering unit began work on completing the metal structures located along the Iranian shore of the Shatt al-Arab between the area opposite Duwayb at coordinates 448507 and the Iranian Khosrowabad area at coordinates 517413 (1:100,000 map of Saybah). The work consists of painting the structures green and welding any damaged parts.

9. *1 February 2000*

At 1300 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen one kilometre inside Iraqi territory opposite Iraq's Sumud post. It later returned to Iranian territory.

10. *1 February 2000*

At 1100 hours the Iranians opened a new monitoring post at coordinates 5839 (1:100,000 map of Mandali). It is manned by three or four persons with light weapons and a PKC medium machine-gun.

11. *1 February 2000*

At 1630 hours two Iranian soldiers from the guard post at coordinates 9965 approached to within 150 metres of the Arafat post at coordinates 9765. They fired 10 rounds at the post from a GC half-stock assault rifle, and at 1645 hours they returned to their own guard post.

12. *3 February 2000*

At 1300 hours the Iranian engineering unit began work on completing the metal structures located opposite the Ma`amir area at coordinates 549275 (1:100,000 map of Saybah), painting them green. The unit consisted of five persons wearing blue overalls and a small pontoon towed by a small boat with a 48-horse-power motor.

13. *6 and 7 February 2000*

Iranian helicopters violated the international boundary with Iraq in the Jazirah sector and in areas opposite Iran's Ilam and Dehloran regions.

14. *7 February 2000*

At 0800 hours eight helicopters were seen flying over the Iranian mountain chain from Iran's observation post opposite Iraq's Shihabi post to an area opposite Iraq's Za`faran post. They flew at low altitudes over the wadis, and at 0900 hours they returned to the Iranian rear.

15. *9 February 2000*

At 1300 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen one kilometre inside Iraqi territory opposite Iraq's Sumud post. It returned to the Iranian rear.

16. *9 February 2000*

At 1600 hours a helicopter was seen over Iranian territory opposite the Salah al-Din post heading towards Iran's Miyan Tanak post opposite the Harran post. It then returned inside Iranian territory.

17. *9 February 2000*

At 1500 hours the Iranians pitched two tents opposite the Fada`iyah post at coordinates 520412 (1:100,000 map of Saybah). To the right of the tents are three defensive positions, and there are two positions to the left. The positions are manned on a daily basis, each by four persons armed with GC assault rifles, between 1800 hours and 0600 hours the next morning.

18. *10 February 2000*

At 0930 hours sounds of light-, medium- and heavy-weapons fire were heard from the area opposite the Darraji post at coordinates 103718 (1:100,000 map of Zorbatiyah). The detonations continued until 1100 hours.

19. *11 February 2000*

At 1125 hours the Iranians fired 12 launcher-type rockets that fell opposite our units in the Shihabi area (Mulla Nafi` village) at coordinates 4635.

20. *11 February 2000*

At 1300 hours the Iranians fired seven Katyusha launcher-type rockets that impacted in the area between Za`faraniyah and Khazinah at coordinates 4833, opposite our units.

21. *11 February 2000*

At 1130 hours the Iranians fired seven Katyusha-type rockets a distance of one kilometre into the area between Za`faraniyah and Khazinah.

22. *11 February 2000*

At 1800 hours the Iranians fired two 82-mm mortar rounds that impacted 100 metres in front of the Tayyib post.

23. *12 February 2000*

At 1730 hours the Iranians proceeded to build a machine-gun position opposite the Iraqi units at coordinates 5539 (Majnun North). The machine-gun was installed and the position manned by four soldiers.

24. *12 February 2000*

At 1400 hours two khaki-coloured helicopters were seen coming from the Darraji post at coordinates 1071 (1:100,000 map of Zorbatiyah) towards the Muhammad al-Qasim post at coordinates 660. They reconnoitred the sector along the border strip and then landed in Mehran city. At 1700 hours they returned to the Iranian rear by the same route.

25. *13 February 2000*

At 2030 hours an Iranian cabin cruiser hove to near the floating crane Sanam, moored on the Iraqi side, which is engaged in assigned work on a sunken vessel in the Sabhan area. When hailed, one of those on board responded that they were fishermen and that their boat had broken down. This is despite the instructions to the effect that fishing in the Shatt al-Arab at night is not permitted. After an Iraqi force had arrived, those on board the Iranian boat started the motor and headed towards the Iranian shore of the Shatt al-Arab. There, another Iranian boat was waiting for it. In the meantime, someone on the first boat fired a number of rounds at the crane. The boat then headed for the Iranian shore.

26. *13 February 2000*

At 1300 hours the Iranians pitched a 180-pound tent at coordinates 5348 opposite our units. It was occupied by eight soldiers armed with light and medium weapons.

27. *13 February 2000*

At 1200 hours the Iranians proceeded to dig seven slit trenches opposite our units at coordinates 9274. They were then manned by seven persons.

28. *13 February 2000*

The Iranians abducted two shepherds, Hilal Janab Muhammad and Shamran Ahmad Nasif, at a point in the border strip to the north of the Salah al-Din post and opposite Heroes' Hill.

29. *14 February 2000*

At 2200 hours the Iranians fired three launcher-type rockets. They impacted in the Za`faran area of the Amarah sector at coordinates 4834.

30. *15 February 2000*

At 0940 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen flying from the Abadan airfield towards Khosrowabad on the Iranian side. At 1015 hours it headed towards the Iranian rear.

31. *16 February 2000*

At 1533 hours the Iranians fired several light-weapons rounds at one of our vehicles at coordinates 6323 (1:100,000 map of Khazinah) (Wadi al-Jiftah).

32. *16 February 2000*

At 0100 hours two Iranian fighter aircraft coming from the rear flew along the boundary line opposite Iraqi units at Shalamjah. They then returned to the Iranian rear.

33. *18 February 2000*

At 1000 hours sounds of medium machine-gun fire were heard from inside Iranian territory opposite monitoring post 408 at coordinates 6562.

34. *18 February 2000*

At 1250 hours a khaki-coloured helicopter was seen flying along the international boundary line opposite monitoring post 408 at coordinates 6562 and monitoring post 409 at coordinates 6662. At 1300 hours it returned to the Iranian rear.

35. *18 February 2000*

At 1330 hours a helicopter was seen coming from the direction of the Darraji post at coordinates 1071 towards the Muhammad al-Qasim post at coordinates 0660 (1:100,000 map of Zorbatiyah). It circled over Mehran city, heading towards the Ta`an post at coordinates 0365. It then landed in Mehran.

36. *19 February 2000*

At 2330 hours 10 shots were fired from the Iranian side at the United Arab Emirates merchant vessel KWLT MYT while it was moored in the Dawrah area of the Shatt al-Arab at coordinates 4836.

37. *19 February 2000*

At 1530 hours a group of some six Iranian infiltrators opened fire on Iraq's Kulliyah post at coordinates 8714 with launchers, machine-guns and light weapons, before taking refuge back inside Iranian territory. PFC Fallah Mahdi Finjan was killed in the incident.

38. *19 February 2000*

At 0700 hours six Iranian vehicles were seen towing six two-barrel machine-guns and coming from the rear towards Iran's Fakkah post. The machine-guns were deployed at coordinates 5152, 5148, 5150, 6038 and 6136. The vehicles then returned to the Iranian rear.

39. *19 February 2000*

At 1650 hours three Iranians were seen in front of the Mundhiriyah post at coordinates 4304 (1:100,000 map of Khanaqin), some 600 metres from the international boundary. They reconnoitred the Iraqi units to a depth of 300 metres between the Miqdad post and the old Husayn post at coordinates 4110.

40. *19 February 2000*

At 1650 hours three Iranians were seen 600 metres in front of the Mundhiriyah post, inside Iranian territory. They reconnoitred of the Iraqi units for a period of 10 minutes and then withdrew to the Iranian rear.

41. *19 February 2000*

At 1930 hours concentrated machine-gun and mortar fire directed at the greater Ak Dağ mountain was seen coming from the Iranian side.

42. *20 February 2000*

At 0945 hours a helicopter was seen at high altitude opposite the Iraqi units at coordinates 8510. At 0950 hours it headed towards the Iranian rear.

43. *20 February 2000*

At 1100 hours a khaki-coloured helicopter was seen flying low and in various directions in front of the Tayyib post at coordinates 0293 (1:100,000 map of Tayyib). It then flew off along the border strip and landed two kilometres in front of the post, where 18 persons alighted. At 1125 hours it took off, heading along the border strip.

44. *20 February 2000*

At 2045 hours a machine-gun was seen firing in the direction of the wadis from the greater Ak Dağ mountain.

45. *20 February 2000*

At 0715 hours the Iranians fired 10 81-mm shells that impacted 600 metres in front of the Iraqi units in the Sihhin area at coordinates 2677 (1:100,000 map of Tayyib).

46. *20 February 2000*

Two machine-guns were installed, one to the right and one to the left of the Iranian tent erected on 9 February at coordinates 520412.

47. *20 February 2000*

At 0730 hours the Iranians fired 10 81-mm mortar rounds at the Iraqi units near the Sharhani border post.

48. *20 February 2000*

At 1300 hours Iranians in the area opposite the fishing boat moorings at Faw opened fire. One round impacted at the anchorage.

49. *21 February 2000*

At 0120 hours there was intermittent light-weapons fire from the Iranians opposite the oil terminal and over the reed-beds along the Iranian shore.

50. *21 February 2000*

At 2230 hours the Iranians fired several shells from the Iranian rear. Three of them impacted 300 metres inside Iraq's national territory between the Miqdad post and the old Husayn post at coordinates 4110.

51. *21 February 2000*

At 0100 hours the Iranians fired two 81-mm mortar rounds opposite the Iraqi units in the Shaykh Faris area.

52. *21 February 2000*

At 0200 hours the Iranians fired one 81-mm mortar round opposite the Iraqi units in the Shaykh Faris area.

53. *22 February 2000*

At 0800 hours the Iranians removed the two tents erected at coordinates 520412 on 11 February, as well as the nearby positions. The two machine-guns installed to the right and left of the tents were likewise removed. The two PKT machine-guns previously installed at coordinates 490461 and 504445 had been removed on 20 February.

54. *22 February 2000*

At 1015 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen flying over the border strip opposite the Kirmashiyah post at coordinates 1048 (1:100,000 map of Zorbatiyah). It then headed back inside Iranian territory.

55. *22 February 2000*

At 1030 hours a khaki-coloured helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear and heading towards Iran's Sayhah post at coordinates 9963 (1:100,000 map of Zorbatiyah). It then returned to Mehran city.

56. *22 February 2000*

At 1100 hours a helicopter was seen flying opposite the Kulliyah post at coordinates 8714 (1:100,000 map of Mandali). It then returned to the Iranian rear.

57. *22 February 2000*

At 1400 hours a helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear towards the Mimak post at coordinates 875183 and flying along the boundary with Iraq towards the Hilah post at coordinates 8520 (1:100,000 map of Mandali). It then returned to the Iranian rear.

58. *23 February 2000*

At 1100 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen flying from south to north over the Iranian units.

59. *23 February 2000*

At 1150 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the rear and flying along the border strip inside Iranian territory. It then headed towards Iran's Naft-e Shah area.

60. *23 February 2000*

At 1130 hours a helicopter was seen flying along the border strip opposite the Kirmashiyah post at coordinates 1048 (1:100,000 map of Zorbatiyah). It then headed back inside Iranian territory.